



## UNION FOR THE SAKE OF UNION.

Now, by Saint Paul, the work goes heavily on, The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty! Flag of the Nation—Travellers of the Free! Care'd be the hand that dares to pluck thee down. Traitors may trample—Rebel States decay, The clouds of war enclose land and sea; The stars may fall from heaven, but not from thee. Thy rainbow stripes shall stand whilst stands the sun. Up! freemen, up! No more concession now! Act! act! The hour for words is more than past.

Knoxville, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864.

## Confederate Military Honor.

Whilst the heading of this article is a contradiction in terms, we have selected it as a suitable one under which to speak of the outrages and shocking barbarity of the rebels, whose villainy sticks out on all occasions. In the spring of 1862, General HANDE, a graceless rascal, refused to let us through his lines at Shelbyville, though we had a pass from the Confederate Secretary of War, and an escort furnished by the authorities at Richmond. He held us over ten days, and ordered us to be guarded in close confinement. In the fall of the same year, General FOREST, a sin-hardened negro-trader, and livery stable man of Memphis, refused to allow Governor JOHNSON'S family to come from Memphis to Nashville, and had them driven backwards and forwards on the road to and from Tallahoma, although they had a pass from the Confederate Secretary of War, and were ordered out of the Confederacy. Their code of honor warrants subordinates in setting aside the orders and decrees of their superior commanders. The disconcerting soundness have not even the subordination common among a gang of thieves.

General ROSECRANS, in command of the Cumberland, addressed a letter to General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON on the 19th of February, 1863, informing him that he could not exchange flags of truce any longer with such men as Generals BRAGG and WHEELER, who had, in their meanness, allowed their troops to sneak behind a flag of truce and capture Federal troops; who had allowed their rebel troops to go into battle dressed in Federal uniform, and carrying the Federal flag; and he gave the General a list of thirty-eight Federal Surgeons robbed of their private property by the lawless mobs under the command of BRAGG and his true yoke-fellow, WHEELER.

Under the sanction of this WHEELER, the steamer "Hastings," at the head of Harpeth Shoals, in January, 1863, only thirty miles from Nashville, loaded with 200 despatched wounded Federal soldiers, was fired into with musketry and artillery, and forced her to round to, when the rebel guerrillas, drunk and infuriated, rushed on board, robbed and plundered the sick and dying, ordered them all on shore in the mud, and in a snow storm, and set fire to the boat and destroyed her. Robbed of their rations, and of their clothing, and thirty miles from a military post, night approaching, these suffering and dying men were turned over for quarters to a muddy corn-field.

On the battlefield, in innumerable instances, they have robbed the Federal dead and wounded of their clothes, stripping them to the skin, and dressed themselves in their clothes. In other instances, they have shot down Federal prisoners, captured by scouting parties, in order to frame an excuse for robbing them of their clothes. The Federal troops are well clothed, whether dead or alive, and the rebels, as a general thing, have been naked, dirty and lousy, as they have been mean, demoralized and unprincipled.

Had we our wish, we would throw hell wide open, and place all such beast-like officers and men upon an inclined plane, at an angle of forty-five degrees, grease the plane with hog's lard six inches thick, with a wicket at the bottom, and send them, as one stream of traitors, robbers and assassins, into the hottest part of the infernal regions.

## The People of East Tennessee.

An entertainment was given to General Burnside, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 15th inst. From a brief synopsis of a speech he made, we copy the following:

He then paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the people of East Tennessee. Their self-sacrificing loyalty was everywhere apparent. They notified him of the approach of Longstreet's forces; they hailed his army with cheers, waving flags they had concealed under their beds and under the floors of their dwellings for that purpose; they cheerfully gave up the contents of their cellars and barns, their crops and their cattle, to supply his men when they were without rations. While at Knoxville his army was supplied with bread by loyal citizens who sent daily during the siege more than one hundred wagon loads of flour and forage, and every night they floated boat-loads of provisions down the river, through the fog and darkness, past the pickets of the enemy. They did this, and thanked God they had the privilege of feeding "the Yankees."

To DENTISTS.—Dr. Fouché offers for sale his Dental Instruments, &c., and any Dentist with small capital and general experience can procure a good practice.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## General Julius White.

Doctor Brownlow:—When the Federal army made its first advance to London, Tennessee, in September last, and shelled the rebels out of town, the Second Division of the 23d Army Corps occupied the place, commanded by General White, until a short time previous to the evacuation of the town, (naming the Tennessee river the line) the 9th Army Corps reached and united their forces at that point.

General White has recently left this department, and I deem it due to him for his zeal and energy while in East Tennessee, he should not pass unnoticed. His headquarters were located South of the river, and the business of the army officers transacted there. The writer had ample opportunities to witness events as they transpired under his command and those associated with him; and in conjunction with many loyal citizens, cheerfully testify that his deportment, as a citizen and soldier, was unobtrusive, dignified and decisive. At the time of the advent of the United States troops, the citizens being suddenly released from under rebel reign, there was found among the people a manifest determination and a bitter feeling to revenge the many wrongs inflicted upon them and the country by the rebels while in possession of that region, which required prudence and a moral promptitude to control, and prevent the shedding of blood and restore law and order. General White was found equal to the emergency and effected much under the tumultuous feeling of lawlessness and mob-law to control the element and to some extent restore quiet.

When the rebels crossed the Hiwassee river, and was deprecating upon the country, he was vigilant and afforded all the protection that prudence would dictate and the safety of the army required. Although we had many cronies who criticize the acts of military men, though ignorant of the orders and responsibilities resting upon them.

When the army was ordered to cross to the north side of the river and make it the line, it was effected without the loss of property or men, when the enemies pickets were in six miles. A heavy pontoon taken up and shipped to Knoxville, a distance of thirty miles. Gen. White controlled the movement and protected the citizens, who in numbers crossed the river with the army. A short time after the United States army crossed the river, Longstreet appeared with his rebel forces determined to cross the river and move upon Knoxville and defeat Gen. Burnside. Gen. White, commanding, fell back to Lenoir's station, six miles, preparatory to falling back to Knoxville. He was ordered forward again under Gen. Burnside to meet and fight the enemy, which was done successfully until ordered to fall back upon Knoxville, the enemy pressing and fighting our rear. At Campbell's station the enemy pressed our rear from several roads. Gen. White's command stood the shock of the charge, and united with our whole force checked and whipped the enemy. During the siege at Knoxville, (a glorious epoch in the history of the war,) he was assigned a position of importance, which he maintained with honor until Longstreet and his army was whipped and driven off. And now that he has gone probably to fill some important position in the United States army, he will be kindly remembered by many East Tennesseans as well as his officers and men.

January 24th, 1864.

## Four at a Time!

The negro woman of Mr. Stevenson, the druggist, last week gave birth to four children in this vicinity, two boys and two girls. The rebels may be inclined to charge this coming of little negroes by letters to Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, but we account for it upon grounds more philosophical and more in accordance with reason and common sense. The children are said to be half white, and consequently came into existence because there were, nine months ago, a number of high-toned, patriotic, chivalric, brave, and dashing Confederate officers here, parading these streets with their uniforms and revolvers!

The revolution has commenced, and the white population of the South must give way to a new race of negroes and mules!

## Goodness of God.

We should consider that God created us out of nothing, and fitted our souls for immortality, and for great and endless enjoyment. As to the enjoyments of this life, though they are not endless, they are, or may be, too considerable to be overlooked by a grateful heart. The provision made for them in the innumerable comforts, conveniences, and beauties even of this world is an effect of infinite bounty and goodness. Were I to remind you of them, by what arithmetic should I sum up their number? or by what skill in measure calculate their greatness? He hath created the whole globe of the earth to furnish you with food, raiment, and other necessities. He hath given you the spoils of the ox and sheep to keep you warm, and of the silkworm to make you gay.

God's bounty stops not at mere necessities. He hath laid up for you, in the bowels of the earth, materials for erecting stately houses. He hath diversified the year into seasons, that each may refresh your taste with a set of new delicacies, after it is tired with the fish, fowl, fruits, and other nourishing vegetables of the former. Nay, he hath even condescended to regale your sense of smelling with an endless variety of odors, one exceeding another in delicacy and sweetness. That your ear may be also entertained, while you feast on his bounties, he salutes it with the sweet music of the grove. When you walk out in a summer's evening to see how God blesses your industry, open your senses to the innocent music from every tree, to the delicious smells that breathe from every hedge and meadow.—Cast your eyes over the face of nature.—

See how it smiles upon you, and decks itself out in a hundred beautiful colors to please you. If you have sense to taste these sweets, lay your hand on your heart, and ask it whether it can trace and adore the bountiful Being that spreads forth such a lovely scene of things for your entertainment?

## Taking the Oath.

We give below the late oath of the President, and the names of two hundred citizens who have come forward and taken it, before the Provost Marshal General, since the first of January, 1864. It is a strong oath, but it ought to be, as it grants all the rights and privileges of citizens to those taking it.—Union men can feel no sort of opposition to the oath, and rebels ought to be made take it or leave the country.

We know most of these persons, and can safely say that many of them will live up to what they have sworn. Others of them, and at least half of them, we have no sort of confidence in, and we do not suppose for a moment that they took the oath with any good intention, but to cloak their treason, and to shield them while they play the spy for the rebels. Some of these have been exulting at the prospect of Longstreet coming in, when they saw a portion of our cavalry coming in town from the front on Tuesday and Wednesday. They were so perfectly elated that they could not conceal their joy; and as for the oath they had taken, they cared not a cent for that. Now, we give the oath and their names, that our friends may watch them, and have them arrested and sent South:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repugnant, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God.

## LIST OF NAMES.

Armstrong, Jas. B. Lane, Miss Mary A.  
Anderson, Willis H. Leno, Henry  
Allie, Miss Harriet Long, G. W.  
Allen, George Lethbridge, George  
Adkins, R. H. Lott, James C.  
Alley, Thomas Laboe, Pryor  
Amelster, A. Laquey, John  
Armstrong, M. M. Logan, A.  
Burrier, T. A. Landon, J. H.  
Blackburn, Thor. Morrow, John  
Brace, Mrs. Maria Malone, Alexander  
Bond, A. J. McNair, John  
Boswell, G. V. Munday, James H.  
Brennan, J. A. McIntosh, J. C.  
Bryce, N. A. McQuay, Thomas  
Bushman, Jos. L. Maloney, Miss Sarah  
Burger, Jacob Morrow, Hugh M.  
Ballard, Andrew Mangrove, P. D.  
Barber, Thomas E. Mills, Miss Mary  
Barton, W. S. P. Moore, William  
Berkland, J. W. Munday, James H.  
Benton, George M. McIntosh, J. C.  
Benton, John R. McKee, Miss M.  
Branter, W. A. McGinty, H.  
Bean, John McDonald, D. W.  
Barton, William Munday, J. M. C.  
Burkhardt, J. W. McSorley, Samuel  
Bullard, Samuel May, G. W.  
Cauld, E. W. Mitchell, Charles W. C.  
Coffin, John M. McCubbin, Jacob  
Coker, Charles McKeehan, John  
Coley, John Mays, Miss Sallie  
Cunningham, C. F. May, Abraham  
Clark, John C. Mathew, E. S.  
Cunningham, L. McNew, F. P.  
Cripe, David, George Morris, George  
Crosby, W. S. P. Munday, R. A.  
Coke, James R. Munday, J. C. S.  
Clear, Caperton Moody, M. E.  
Clumack, Samuel Malone, Patrick  
Coffman, Wm. McNichols, T. P.  
Davis, Lewis Munday, John  
Denton, J. C. McDonald, E. B.  
Dexter, Mark H. Mays, W. S. P.  
Dillon, C. C. Moore, Lawson  
Denning, Theodore Nance, G. P.  
Dejoez, J. C. Nelson, S. E.  
Dukes, Elbert Nicholson, N. D.  
Dona, Mrs. Jane Neubert, F. G.  
Dunn, C. J. Nipper, Lee  
Drake, S. M. Nipper, Charles W. C.  
Dray, John R. O'Brien, Miss Hannah  
Davis, John O'Connor, Michael  
Esperandieu, Mrs. Eliza Porter, William  
Eudaly, P. C. Patton, M. T.  
Eckles, Mrs. R. C. Patterson, Thomas  
Fuch, George Perry, H. L.  
Fenton, John Price, Washington L.  
Frost, Louis Fulton, Naomi  
Foley, John Plumbo, Mrs. M. G.  
Fosch, Jr. Thomas Pittman, John  
Fiveston, James Parkman, James  
Furrows, S. M. Parker, John W.  
Fauscher, Ernest Pinner, John W.  
Freeman, Mrs. Jane Paxton, John W.  
Fueche, John Plumbo, Mary C.  
Flanigan, John Pickle, Thomas  
Fogels, Owens Pile, Jacob B.  
George, Stephen Plumbo, E. M.  
Grant, J. C. Parrott, John H.  
Galaway, Nancy Prichard, J. L.  
Grills, J. R. Priest, Samuel  
Graham, S. P. Ryan, John  
Green, W. A. Rouser, Uriah A.  
Gavan, John Ryan, Mrs. Eliza  
Gardner, J. C. Register, Minerva  
Gault, S. E. Ruggles, James H.  
Goldard, William Reider, George H.  
Goldard, Andrew Rose, J. C.  
Hamilton, S. P. Rose, Mrs. E. L.  
Hamper, Samuel Rosse, Laura E.  
Hart, Daniel Rogers, M. L.  
Howell, James K. Robinson, Mrs. R. J.  
Hood, Robert Ray, J. A.  
Hockney, R. R. Resinberg, E.  
Hughes, Mrs. Nancy Reider, George H.  
Honey, J. G. Reider, George H.  
Henderson, C. D. Reider, George H.  
Hollan, Dennis Sparks, H. H.  
Hughes, George Strimphugh, Henry  
Hollan, Patrick Staley, James D.  
Hall, James Smith, M. L.  
Hall, Miss Susan Sprague, R. J.  
Haynes, James Sprague, Richard M.  
Hickson, C. B. Stillings, E. H.  
Hines, H. B. Smith, P. M.  
Hirsch, John Smith, John  
Holt, John Smith, John  
Hobbs, A. M. Stanberry, Aaron  
Homer, J. M. Scott, A. G.  
Henderson, R. P. Sullivan, Dennis  
Horse, Samuel W. C. Swift, S. H.  
Horse, Mrs. M. Taylor, James S.  
Henry, James Thornton, J. M.  
Hammit, John H. Tobitt, Mrs. L.  
Henderson, Wm. L. Tobitt, Thomas  
Hanery, James L. Taylor, James B.  
Ingram, Robert Jones, W. L.  
Jones, W. L. Jones, L. B.  
Joseph, Sarah Jones, Mrs. M.  
Jones, Mrs. M. Johnson, A. F.  
Jones, John Jones, John  
Jett, Thomas H. Jett, Thomas H.  
Just, Joseph Knott, Samuel  
Knott, Samuel Knox, John  
Keight, Shadrack Kirby, Francis  
Kern, Peter Kennedy, Daniel  
Lawson, Daniel B. Lawson, Jacob  
Livingston, D. K. Law, Sylvester  
Long, Daniel Lunsford, Lewis  
Langford, Mrs. L.

## LINES

Affectionately inscribed to Mrs. Moffatt on the death of her babe, January 21st, 1864.

How blest the child to die so young!

O'er it shed no tear;

But lay the empty cradle down—

The jewel is not here.

This land of being, fair as brief,

Expanded not below,

Transplanted to a world of light,

'Twill there in beauty grow.

How blest the child to die so young!

Its upward flight to take,

Where sorrow's storms and cannon's roar

Its slumbers do not break.

How blest the child to die so young!

To leave this world of woe,

Ere sin or trouble had begun

Its little path to know.

Its eyes scarce opened on the light

To see earth's care and pain,

When, shrinking from the weary sight,

It closed them fast again.

Its little ear, attuned to sound,

Heard here but war and strife—

It listened to an angel's harp,

And knew a better life.

Flither on gladness' plumed horse,

Its little spirit flew—

Why mourn it would not here remain,

When heaven was in its view?

What mother, with her depth of love,

And all her anxious care,

Should weep to see in Jesus' arms

Her darling resting there?

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

L. A. B.

## News from Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

## GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler is here to confer with the Administration on his vigorous policy on the subject of exchange. Dr. Lymes, whom Butler condemned to Fort Jackson for five years with a ball and chain, has been released, and by a singular coincidence arrived in Washington on the same train with Butler.

## TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

It is understood that Secretary Chase has for some time inclined to the belief that if the time is not already come it is rapidly approaching when the Government can with propriety remove the restrictions to trade on the Mississippi river. For some days he has been conferring with the entire Missouri delegation and with the War Department on the subject. The opinion of certain commanding generals has been called for as to whether it will be consistent with the necessities of their service.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN REFUSED SEATS. The Committee on Elections has decided to refuse a seat to Mr. Segar, member of the last House, and claiming to represent the Norfolk (Va.) District. His case was argued at length in the last Congress, and he was finally admitted. He was not admitted to a seat this session, and the Committee now decides against his right to one.

The same committee have also decided against the right of the Louisiana delegates. Opposition members, only one has had the courage to wait the result, the others had abandoned the field and gone away some time ago.

## A Contractor Punished—Notice to Furlonged Soldiers—Rebel Retaliation—Bill to Promote Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

William White, contractor for furnishing haversacks at Philadelphia, has been sentenced by Court-martial, of which General Heintzelman was President, to be fined \$3,000, and imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary until paid, for defrauding the Government in furnishing articles made of rotten material.

A General Order from headquarters army of the Potomac, notifies all soldiers absent on furlough, who have not the means of furnishing their own return transportation, that, upon representation of the facts to any military commander, mustering or disbursing officer, Provost Marshal, or Quartermaster, they will be furnished transportation, the cost of which will be noted on their furloughs, and deducted from their pay.

A dispatch from North Carolina says private Samuel Black, of an Ohio regiment, has been found hanging on a tree, with a placard on his breast, stating that he was executed by order of the rebel Gen. Pickett, in retaliation for the execution of a Federal soldier hanged by Wild. The person hanged by Gen. Wild was a guerrilla.

The bill to promote enlistments, reported by the Senate Military Committee to-day, reduces the term of enlistment in the regular army to three instead of five years, and gives freedom to every colored soldier and his mother, wife and children. Former laws give freedom only to those whose masters are rebels.

## Expedition Under Burnside to be Organized.

NEW YORK, January 19.

Colonel Goodrich, of General Burnside's staff, is in our vicinity, says the Boston Traveller of last evening, preparing to organize from New England an expedition by land and sea, of which the old Ninth Army Corps is to form the nucleus. The Massachusetts 21st, 29th, 35th and 38th are embraced in the corps. Colonel Goodrich's department includes Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, with his headquarters in Portsmouth, N. H. Colonel Loring will recruit for the above in this city. Colonel Goodrich, in an interview with Gov. Gilmore of New Hampshire, and Gen. Hinks, found them ready to co-operate with the enterprise in every manner. The three New Hampshire regiments, 6th, 9th and 11th, will be promptly filled, and with a fine class of men. The headquarters of General Burnside will be in New York.

## Longstreet's Position.

The Richmond Examiner says Longstreet's position is one of the most advantageous on the theatre of the war. It flanks Thomas' army, and threatens the enemy's communications through Knoxville and Nashville. Is within thirty miles of Cumberland Gap, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which will be completed to Longstreet's headquarters in three weeks, and thus in case of emergency bring the army of Tennessee within supporting distance of Richmond. In short, it is the controlling position between Lee and Johnston, and at the same time close enough to Kentucky for an easy invasion of that State whenever the signal may be given for such a movement.

## Great Haul of Confederate Bonds.

A letter intercepted by the War Department a few days ago showed that a printer in New York by the name of Hilton was engaged in furnishing the rebel government with notes and bonds. The officers got on his track and the World gives the result:

Hilton, who is a man of unusual ability and acuteness, discovered that he was watched and at once measures to dispose of the property in his possession. This he did by placing it in different offices where he could get storage without exciting suspicion. The officers were on his track all the while, however, and traced him to the corner of Ann and Gold streets, to Park Row and other places. He was then taken into custody, together with Williams and a man named Anthony.

The Marshal divided his men into two sections and made a descent on 11 Spruce street, and also at the corner of Ann and Gold streets. At the latter place several lithographic stones for printing \$100, \$50 and \$5 Confederate notes were found. At Spruce street some fine steel plates were seized together with a few dies. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning an office at 37 Park Row was entered, where a geometrical lathe was discovered, together with a case containing nearly six millions of dollars worth of Confederate bonds all ready for signature; there were also about one million dollars in Confederate notes. The proprietor of the office was taken into custody at 8 o'clock the next morning, but showed that he knew nothing of the character of the goods, having only received them on storage.

The maker of the machine was next looked after and was found in New Jersey, about six miles back of Newark. He also proved to be innocent of any criminality in the matter, and stated that Hilton stated to him he was about organizing a new bank note company after the style of the Continental, and wanted a geometrical lathe and transfer press. The former was finished and delivered about ten days ago, but the latter has not yet been perfected.

The letter intercepted by the War Department disclosed the fact that Hilton was regularly employed by the rebel government, and stated that he could be relied on from the fact of his large pecuniary interest in the matter. These plates, dies, bonds, notes and machinery were to have been shipped to Halifax about the first of January, and from thence to Nassau, where they were to have been put on board a blockade runner, and sent South by the way of Florida.

## Re-Enlistments.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the announcement of the re-enlistment of so many Union troops for the war, says:

"The action of the enemy in this matter is important to us. The preservation of this organization shows that they intend to move forward at the earliest practicable moment in the Spring. If they will not sacrifice an organization which has stood the ordeal of two years campaigning, can we afford to hazard the experiment of opening the spring campaign under officers recently organized, with companies unaccustomed to association and men strangers to each other? We shall need every energy of national defense for the spring campaign. Richmond will, in all probability, be approached from the Rappahannock as well as from the Black Water. In northern Georgia the fate of Atlanta, and in South Carolina that of Charleston and Savannah, in North Carolina that of Wilmington, all must be decided in the spring."

The Richmond Sentinel of the 12th in an editorial says:

"To the timid new-born year lowers gloomily; to the prudent there appears cause for anxious solicitude, while even heroism itself sees that the tug of war, the crisis of the struggle is upon us and that we must prepare ourselves for the tremendous shock. We cannot contemplate the coming next, and fourth campaign of the pending war without solicitude. We shall be strongly pressed by the enemy. They are making busy preparations. They are buying mercenaries for the fight, as men buy sheep for the shambles. They are paying bounties the half of which the world never heard of before. They are spending money with a reckless profusion that contrasts strangely with their native parsimony.

"Our enemies, too, will commence the next campaign with some advantages of position, which they did not have at the beginning of 1863. They will begin at Chattanooga instead of Nashville; at Vicksburg instead of Memphis. They come flushed, also, with wild hopes, and they are animated with increased arrogance.

## Reading for Soldiers.

OFFICE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, Knoxville, Jan. 29, 1864.

Soldiers are invited to call at our rooms on Cumberland street, (Lamar House,) where they will find a supply of religious reading matter. Testaments, Hymn Books, "Soldiers' Books," Newspapers, &c., for free distribution.

Chaplains are kindly invited to call and receive supplies for their regiments or brigades.

A free writing table at the rooms, always supplied with stationery, where soldiers may write to their friends.

Let all the soldiers feel that we have come among them with the gifts of home, to befriend them in every possible way.

J. R. MILLER.

Gen'l. Field Ag't. U. S. C. C.

A new book of essays, by Alexander Smith, whose poems, a few years since, created so much sensation, has just been published under the title of DREAMTHOUGHT. It has reached the sixth edition in England, and is receiving great attention and commendation from the English reviews. Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, republish the book in their attractive style.

CUNEO'S CAVE is the name of a new novel about to be published by Messrs. Tilton & Co., Boston. The author, Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, is also the author of "Neighbor Jackwood," and some of the most popular contributions of the "Atlantic." This story is of Rebel Despotism and Union Patriotism in East Tennessee. The Boston correspondent of the "Springfield Republican," whose criticisms are, perhaps, as reliable as any we have, says:

"I have read the sheets, and am sure that for dramatic skill and intense interest, few books of late years are equal to it. Somehow or other we cannot quite make up our minds that tales of adventure in East Tennessee in 1861, are quite as real as those which Cooper relates as occurring during the old French War or the Revolution. But must be the nearest approximation which weakens the enchantment. Some of Trowbridge's descriptions of border warfare are quite equal to the best of Cooper's. His genius is dramatic; and the reader is carried swiftly, almost breathlessly, along. Some of his characters also are exceedingly good. The negroes, Pomp and Ould; Dan Pepperell, the poor white; Decker, the proslavery Unionist, who betrays his fellows for slavery's sake; the old minister, and Carl, the Dutch boy—are well painted."

The orders for this book, on the reputation of the author and interesting locality of the story, have been so numerous as to delay the publication till a much larger edition than was first contemplated can be prepared.

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the following named time and place, Five Hundred and Three Horses, and Two Hundred and Sixty-One Mules, Cattle, &c., MONDAY, February 1, at KNOXVILLE, 131 Horses; 69 Mules.

MONDAY, February 1, at SEVIERVILLE, 124 Horses; 64 Mules.

TUESDAY, February 2, at KINGSTON, 124 Horses; 64 Mules.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, at MARYSVILLE, 124 Horses; 64 Mules.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day.

TERMS—CASH, IN TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Capt. J. H. Dickerson, Chief Quartermaster Dep't of the Ohio.

S. H. LUNT.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1864.

## County Court—Anderson County.

JANUARY SESSION, 1864.

Wm. R. Dail, Adm'r, vs. Heirs of Peggy C. McKamy, deceased.—Petition to Sell Staves.

From the allegations in the petition filed in this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk that the following named heirs residing within the limits of the State of Tennessee, as well as those residing out of the State, owing to the present state of the country, the ordinary process of law can not be served upon them, viz:

Dutton and his wife Elizabeth Ann, formerly McKamy, William P. McKamy, Joseph M. McKamy, and Mrs. Mary McKamy, who reside in the county of McMinn, Tennessee; Samuel L. McKamy, who resides in Bradley county, Tennessee; Robert McKamy, who resides in the State of Arkansas; W. N. McKamy, Tipton, and his wife Sarah Bell, formerly McKamy, who reside in the State of Texas. It is therefore ordered by the Clerk that publication be made in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Yell for four successive weeks, notifying above parties defendants to appear on the first Monday of March next, and plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same as to them will be taken for confessed and set for hearing accordingly. Witness: R. H. Coward, Clerk of said Court at office in Clinton, the 1st Monday of January, 1864. Jan 29—1st pub's. R. H. COWARD, Clerk.

## MILITARY CLOTHING!

## BOOTS AND HATS,

## Fine Tobacco and Cigars,

## NOTIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.